STRICTLY PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RESURRECTION CITY

This very synopsized account is a representative cross section of a large amount of material on the same subject matter.

It is to be noted that this account relates only to a factual description of certain day-to-day aspects of Resurrection City. It deliberately excludes any comments on economic, religious, political, educational, and sociological factors and interests. Further, no conclusions have been drawn or interpretations made.

On June 10, 1968, Senior Editor and Religious Editor Louis Cassels of the United Press International wrote:

> "A month after it began, the Poor People's Campaign is floundering. It is beset by leadership problems, racial friction, confused objectives and low morale...."

The Caravans

The Poor People's Campaign began with several caravans throughout the United States forming to travel to Washington, D. C. In Boston, Massachusetts, a man picketing the caravan was stabbed while it was forming. In Dayton, Ohio, following reports of missing purses and money, members of the Midwestern Caravan were searched by the caravan security force. Nine members of this contingent were sent back to Chicago because of these incidents. In Detroit, Michigan, local Negroes brought food to the caravan there but refused to give the food to caravan participants they described as "young hoods."

Two officials of a caravan in Mississippi were arrested in possession of narcotics and Lester Hankerson, second in command

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"New Negro Threat: Mass Disobedience," excerpts from address, U. S. News & World Report, August 28, 1967, p. 10.

"International Evening--Martin Luther King," summary of address, Publisher's Weekly, June 29, 1967, p. 52.

"Martin Luther King Defines Black Power," New York Times Magazine, June 11, 1967, pp. 7 plus.